World Council of Churches Member Churches In the United States

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH - USA

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH - USA

AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

THE AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH - USA

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN - USA

THE CHURCH OF THE EAST (ASSYRIAN) -USA

EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH - USA

HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES (DISCIPLES OF CHRIST) - UNITED STATES

LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

THE METHODIST CHURCH - USA

MORAVIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA (NORTHERN PROVINCE)

MORAVIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA (SOUTHERN PROVINCE)

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF AMERICA

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION, U.S.A. INC.

POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH OF AMERICA

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH - USA

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS - USA
FRIENDS UNITED MEETING
GENERAL CONFERENCE

ROMANIAN ORTHODOX EPISCOPATE OF AMERICA

SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE - USA

SYRIAN ANTIOCHIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH (ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK AND ALL NORTH AMERICA)

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST - USA

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FRELIMO—Thoroughly Communist

The American press for some reason is withholding from the public the significance of FRELIMO's takeover of Mozambique. Reproduced is an article from the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, which actually gives more information than any newspaper we have seen in the United States. The press appears to be protecting and shielding the American people from the story. What is FRELIMO? It is thoroughly Communist, backed by Red China. FRELIMO's publication, *Mozambique Revolution* October-December, 1971, features their leaders with "Comrade" Chou En-lai and the Red leaders from North Vietnam and North Korea.

(Photographically reproduced from the Toronto Globe and Mail, *September 14, 1974. See story above.)*

MOZAMBIQUE:

Blacks jeer as whites flee colony

By JOHN BORRELL
Special to The Globe and Mail

LOURENCO MARQUES — The queue outside the ticket office at the railway station here snakes across the platform for 30 yards and passengers' baggage is stacked in untidy heaps beside them.

Thousands of whites are fleeing Mozambique's capital after nearly a week of bitter racial violence and they are taking what they can with them on the train to Johannesburg, virtually the only way out of Mozambique at the moment.

"We're leaving for good. Mozambique is finished now and it can only turn into a Congo-style bloodbath if we try to hang on," said one young Portuguese clerk as he clutched a single suitcase with Johannesburg printed bodly if a little optimistically on the tag.

Many of the Portuguese fleeing in the wake of race riots which followed the abortive attempt by whites to stage a unilateral declaration of independence similar to Rhodesia's, have no passports and little money.

Taken to camps

When they arrive at the South African border some leave the train to scramble down bush tracks and across the border at an unguarded point while those arriving legally are taken away to refugee camps set up by the South African Government.

Since last Saturday when the trouble started, several thousand Portuguese whites have fled riot-torn Lourenco Marques for South Africa, almost all of them taking the daily train to Johannesburg.

The train pulls out of the capital's graceful, colonial station at 6:15 p.m. and quickly builds up speed to run the gauntlet through the African shantytowns which crowd in on the line.

The windows are shuttered in the crowded train and the sticks and stones bounce off harmlessly as the Africans lining the railway line chant Frelimo (Mozambique Liberation Front) slogans and jeer at the fleeing whites.

Frelimo's salute

At the tiny railway stations along the line, most of the whites have fled and Africans stand cockily on the platforms and mockingly hold up the single finger which has become Frelimo's victory salute.

"Viva Frelimo," they shouted tauntingly at the train at a host of tiny stations and at the border post of Ressano Garcia they held up posters of guerrilla leader Samora Machel while the touts exchanged Portuguese escudoes for the South African rand at between three and five times the official rate.

The mass exodus of hysterical and terrified whites from Mozambique to South Africa seems a less than dignified end to more than 400 years of Portuguese rule in the southeast African territory, particularly as it follows attempts by local whites to take power away from Frelimo while the ink was still wet on the independence agreement signed in Lusaka.

Riots, looting

The week of burning, looting and rioting in Mozambique started last weekend when a handful of whites took over a radio station in the capital and broadcast appeals for help in opposing the agreement that Portugal had signed with Frelimo.

The agreement gave Mozambique immediate self-government and complete independence on June 25 next year and confirmed Frelimo's claims to exclusive control in the 400-year-old colony.

But the white movement's expected support from the Portuguese police and army didn't materialize and by Tuesday the movement surrendered the station and quickly disbanded to avoid repercussions.

The obvious white attempt to forestall independence was quickly countered by a black backlash in Lourenco Marques's shantytowns where more than half a million people live and by the middle of the week 200 people were reported dead and burnt out cars littered the normally attractive wide avenues.

In the shantytowns, the breakdown of civil order was an excuse to settle old scores, but the hatred was mainly directed against the whites.

By Thursday, the army, helped by special reinforcements flown in from the north, began to get things under control, but it was still impossible to travel on some roads without an armed escort.

And while the violence died down, Mozambique's immediate problems had become more serious and prospects for the future appeared far from promising.

Whites continued to flee from the capital, complaining about the Portuguese Army's inaction and many of the city's services remained closed. There is still no garbage collection and acrid smoke from refuse being burned on the pavements hangs over the city.

Food and gasoline is running short and the queues stretch endlessly from every grocery store still open and undamaged in the rioting.

The most serious problem is the existing power vacuum. A Frelimo-based government assisted by a Portuguese high commissioner is theoretically in control of the country until independence next year.

But the Frelimo leaders have, perhaps wisely, stayed out of the capital during the past week and although President Machel is said to be coming to Lourenco Marques next week, there's little likelihood of a stable and efficient government being established at the moment.

In the meantime, the deterioration of essential services and the complete lack of confidence shown by whites threatens to spark more civil unrest.

And now that blood has been drawn and passions inflamed, the threat of civil war or a Congo-type bloodbath hovers just below the surface in Lourenco Marques, capital of neither a white nor a black state, but a dangerous mixture of the two.